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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>19 April 2007</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>26-50</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>26,27 and 29-50</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) <u>28</u> is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can

be found in a prior Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2.   Claims 26, 27, 30, 34, 35, 38, 41, and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as

being anticipated by Challenger et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,216,212), hereinafter referred to

as Challenger.

3.   Regarding claims 26, 38, and 42, Challenger disclosed a method and system

comprising managing an abstraction layer (e.g., API) that organizes data for a plurality

of source and target content objects (e.g., cached object) using paths (e.g., object

dependence) having a consistent format ("**APIs** (FIG. 4) for specifying what **underlying**

data, e.g., database records, a **cached object depends upon**", see column 8, lines 3-

10), wherein each of the plurality of source and target content objects comprises one of

a plurality of resource types ("a wide variety of **types**…the object 6 maybe be of several

types", see column 10, lines 17-20), and wherein the abstraction layer defines a unique

path for locating the data for each of the plurality of source and target content objects

regardless of the corresponding resource type and a corresponding type of data store

used to store each of the plurality of source and target content objects ("underlying data

structures which represent **object dependence** graphs", see column 14, lines 58-63);

managing a set of object links that interfaces with the abstraction layer, wherein each

object link comprises an identifier for a source content object for a source website, an
identifier for a target content object for a destination website that includes content that is
a localized version of at least some of the source website, and one of a plurality of
object link types, wherein each of the plurality of object link types corresponds to a
unique localization operation ("maintains the underlying...**object dependence
graphs**...Application programs 97 communicate...via a set of cache **APIs**...it must
identify which complex objects co1, co2 have been affected", see column 8, lines 30-
42); receiving a modification of data for the source content object ("notified of **changes
to a record**...can determine which complex objects have **changed**", see column 8,
lines 36-40); obtaining an object link for the source content object from the set of object
links ("can determine which complex objects have changed by **examining edges**", see
column 8, lines 40-42); determining the target content object based on the object link ("
that r1 has changed...**G 121' implies** that **co1 has also changed**", see column 8, lines
40-45); and updating data for the target content object using the paths for the target
content object and the source content object in the abstraction layer based on the
modified data for the source content object and the object link type for the object link
("Whenever an application program 97 modifies a record...The cache
manager...**updates all cached objects with dependencies on the record** (s) which
has changed", see column 9, lines 18-28).

4.   Regarding claim 27, Challenger disclosed the method and system including
ensuring that a resource type for the source content object and a resource type for the
target content object are the same ("normal form", see column 8, lines 51-65); and

copying the data from the source content object to the target content object based on

the resource type ("recognize the records underlying complex objects", see column 8,

lines 51-65).

5.   Regarding claim 30, Challenger disclosed the method and system further

comprising obtaining a second object link from the set of object links for the target

content object; determining a second target content object based on the second object

link; and updating data for the second target content object based on the updated data

for the target content object and an object link type for the second object link ("updates

all cached objects with dependencies on the record (s) which has changed", see

column 9, lines 18-28).

6.   Regarding claim 34, Challenger disclosed the method and system further

comprising generating the object link for the source content object ("objects can be

constructed from...all data in the system which may affect the value of one or more

objects stored in the cache", see column 7, lines 38-51).

7.   Regarding claims 35 and 41, Challenger disclosed the method and system

further comprising generating the target content object based on the source content

object and the object link, wherein the target content object inherits at least one property

from the source content object ("updates all chached objects with dependencies on the

record", see column 9, lines 18-28).

8.   Claims 26, 27, and 29-50 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated

by Huynh et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,973,656), hereinafter referred to as Huynh.

9.   Regarding claims 26, 30, 38, 42, 46, and 50, Huynh disclosed a method and

system comprising managing an abstraction layer that organizes data for a plurality of

source and target content objects using paths having a consistent format (see column 5,

line 63 through column 6, line 30), wherein each of the plurality of source and target

content objects comprises one of a plurality of resource types (see column 7, lines 48-

53), and wherein the abstraction layer defines a unique path for locating the data for

each of the plurality of source and target content objects regardless of the

corresponding resource type and a corresponding type of data store used to store each

of the plurality of source and target content objects (see column 7, lines 54-65);

managing a set of object links that interfaces with the abstraction layer, wherein each

object link comprises an identifier for a source content object for a source website, an

identifier for a target content object for a destination website that includes content that is

a localized version of at least some of the source website, and one of a plurality of

object link types, wherein each of the plurality of object link types corresponds to a

unique localization operation (see column 4, lines 30-35; column 7, lines 54-65; column

9, lines 18-20, 37-44); receiving a modification of data for the source content object (see

column 13, lines 19-25); obtaining an object link for the source content object from the

set of object links (see column 13, lines 25-33); determining the target content object

based on the object link (see column 13, lines 27-33); and updating data for the target

content object using the paths for the target content object and the source content

object in the abstraction layer based on the modified data for the source content object

and the object link type for the object link (see column 8, lines 37-46; column 13, lines 34-42).

10.   Regarding claim 27, Huynh disclosed the method and system including ensuring that a resource type for the source content object and a resource type for the target content object are the same (see column 6, lines 31-54); and copying the data from the source content object to the target content object based on the resource type (see column 6, lines 31-54).

11.   Regarding claim 43, Huynh disclosed the method and system wherein the object link type comprises a translate link and wherein the updating step includes obtaining a translation definition based on the object link (see column 8, lines 37-63); obtaining a set of workflow sequence entries based on the translation definition (see column 8, lines 1-46); and performing each workflow sequence entry in the set of workflow sequence entries in a required order (see column 8, lines 1-46).

12.   Regarding claims 29 and 44, Huynh disclosed the method and system wherein the performing step for one of the set of workflow sequence entries includes sending a notification of a required translation step to a user (see column 16, lines 5-48); and receiving confirmation that the required translation step has been completed (see column 16, lines 5-48).

13.   Regarding claim 31, Huynh disclosed the method and system wherein the updating step comprises translating the modified data from a first idiom to a second idiom (see column 6, lines 31-54); and storing the translated modified data as the data for the target content object (see column 6, lines 31-54).

14.   Regarding claims 32 and 47, Huynh disclosed the method and system wherein the first idiom comprises a first language and the second idiom comprises a second language different from the first language (see column 6, lines 31-54).

15.   Regarding claim 33, Huynh disclosed the method and system wherein the translating step includes converting the modified data from a first data encoding to a second data encoding (see column 6, lines 31-54).

16.   Regarding claim 34, Huynh disclosed the method and system further comprising generating the object link for the source content object (see column 7, line 66).

17.   Regarding claim 35 and 41, disclosed the method and system further comprising generating the target content object based on the source content object and the object link, wherein the target content object inherits at least one property from the source content object (see column 8, lines 47-63).

18.   Regarding claim 36, Huynh disclosed the method and system wherein the generating step includes obtaining a project link for a source project that includes the source content object (see column 8, lines 37-39); obtaining a target project based on the project link (see column 8, lines 47-49); generating the target content object as part of the target project (see column 8, lines 47-63); and generating the object link between the source content object and the target content object (see column 9, lines 5-60).

19.   Regarding claim 37, Huynh disclosed the method and system wherein the generating the object link step includes obtaining a project link type for the project link (see column 8, lines 47-63); and inheriting the object link type for the object link from the project link type for the project link (see column 8, lines 47-63).

20.   Regarding claim 39, Huynh disclosed the method and system further comprising means for managing a set of projects, wherein each project comprises a set of content objects for a website (see column 7, lines 54-65).

21.   Regarding claim 40, Huynh disclosed the method and system further comprising means for managing a set of project links, wherein each project link defines an update relationship between a source project and a target project and wherein each project link comprises one of a plurality of project link types (see column 7, lines 29-65).

22.   Regarding claim 45, Huynh disclosed a method and system comprising means for managing a set of projects (see column 5, line 63 through column 6, line 30; column 7, lines 29-47), wherein each project comprises a set of content objects for a unique website (see column 7, lines 2-28); means for managing a set of project links, wherein each project link defines an update relationship between a source project at a source website and a target project at a destination website that includes content that is a localized version of at least some of the source website and wherein each project link comprises one of a plurality of project link types, wherein each of the plurality of project link types corresponds to a unique localization operation (see column 7, lines 29-65); means for managing a set of object links, wherein each object link defines an update relationship between a source content object in the source project and a target content object in the target project and wherein each object link comprises one of a plurality of object link types (see column 7, line 66 through column 8, line 46); means for creating a new source content object in a set of source content objects for the source project (see column 8, lines 37-46); means for automatically generating a new target content object

in a set of target content objects for the target project based on one of the set of project

links (see column 8, lines 37-46); and means for automatically generating a new object

link based on the one of the set of project links, the new source content object, and the

new target content object (se column 8, lines 47-63).

23.   Regarding claim 48, Huynh disclosed the method and system wherein the means

for updating includes means for copying the modified data to the data for the source

content objects when the object link type comprises a copy link (see column 8, lines 11-

18).

24.   Regarding claim 49, Huynh disclosed the method and system wherein at least

one of the set of projects comprises a target project for a first project link in the set of

project links and a source project for a second project link in the set of project links and

wherein the automatically generating means recursively generate new target content

objects and object links (see column 8, lines 37-63).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

25.   Claims 29, 31-33, 43, and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Challenger et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,216,212), hereinafter referred to as

Challenger, and further in view of Lakritz (U.S. Pat. No. 6,623,529).

26.   Challenger disclosed a method and system comprising managing an abstraction

layer that organizes data for a plurality of content objects (see column 8, lines 3-10),

each of which comprises one of a plurality of resource types (see column 10, lines 17-

20), wherein the abstraction layer defines a unique path for locating the data for each of

the plurality of content objects regardless of the corresponding resource type and a

corresponding file system used to store each content object (see column 14, lines 58-

63); managing a set of object links that interfaces with the abstraction layer, wherein

each object link comprises a source content object for a source website, a target

content object for a destination website different from the source website, and one of a

plurality of object link types (see column 8, lines 30-42); receiving a modification of data

for the source content object (see column 8, lines 36-40); obtaining an object link for the

source content object from the set of object links (see column 8, lines 40-42);

determining the target content object based on the object link (see column 8, lines 40-

42); and updating data for the target content object based on the modified data for the

source content object and the object link type for the object link (see column 9, lines 18-

28).

27.   While Challenger disclosed updating data for the target content object based on

the modified data for the source content object and the object link type for the object

link, Challenger did not specifically disclose an object link type comprising a translate

link for performing a workflow to translate source data into a different language for the

target content object.

28.   In a related art of web content delivery, Lakritz disclosed a method and system

comprising a source and target object (see column 2, lines 38-43) translated into

another language through a translation link (see column 9, lines 44-47) using a workflow

(see column 4, lines 64-67; column 9, line 51; column 11, lines 17-23). Lakritz further

disclosed sending a notification of a required translation to a user (see column 2, lines

32-34; column 6, lines 3-6) and receiving confirmation that the required translation step

has been completed (see column 9, lines 44-57; column 10, lines 5-10).

29.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

invention to combine the teachings of Challenger and Lakritz to provide a system for

translating a source content object into another language for a target content object as

claimed. The invention of Challenger generally provided a way to modify a target object

through a link to a source object. Lakritz further disclosed using such links as a way to

translate the source object into another language. One of ordinary skill in the art would

have been motivated to consider incorporating the teachings of Lakritz as they provided

a more compact, efficient, and easy way to provide document localization (see column

5, lines 19-33).

30.   Claims 36, 37, 39, 40, and 45-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Challenger et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,216,212), hereinafter referred to as

Challenger, and further in view of Lakritz (U.S. Pat. No. 6,623,529).

31.   Challenger disclosed a method and system comprising managing an abstraction

layer that organizes data for a plurality of content objects (see column 8, lines 3-10),

each of which comprises one of a plurality of resource types (see column 10, lines 17-

20), wherein the abstraction layer defines a unique path for locating the data for each of

the plurality of content objects regardless of the corresponding resource type and a

corresponding file system used to store each content object (see column 14, lines 58-

63); managing a set of object links that interfaces with the abstraction layer, wherein

each object link comprises a source content object for a source website, a target

content object for a destination website different from the source website, and one of a

plurality of object link types (see column 8, lines 30-42); receiving a modification of data

for the source content object (see column 8, lines 36-40); obtaining an object link for the

source content object from the set of object links (see column 8, lines 40-42);

determining the target content object based on the object link (see column 8, lines 40-

42); and updating data for the target content object based on the modified data for the

source content object and the object link type for the object link (see column 9, lines 18-

28).

32.   While Challenger disclosed managing a set of object links that interfaces with the

abstraction layer, Challenger did not specifically disclose the use of project links.

33.   In a related art of web content delivery, Lakritz disclosed a method and system

for translating a source content object into another language for a target content object,

the translation of several objects handled by project links (see column 10, lines 40-65).

34.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

invention to combine the teachings of Challenger and Lakritz to provide a system for

updating website content comprising managing a set of projects and project links. One

of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to consider incorporating the

teachings of Lakritz as they provided a more compact, efficient, and easy way to

provide document localization (see column 5, lines 19-33). The invention of Lakritz also

provided fully automated management of the translation process, thus removing much

of the burden placed on users of the system (see column 13, lines 1-5).

Allowable Subject Matter

35.   Claim 28 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. As amended, the language defining the aspects and functionality of the translate link further define the invention over the prior art of record.

36.   The provision for a "translate link type" as detailed in the Specification (see Specification, p. 19, line 24 through p. 20, line 3; p. 24, lines 1-27) would be subject matter considered allowable over the prior art if recited in combination with the limitations of the independent claims. For example, the functionality of a translate link to append workflow steps including due dates, languages, character encodings, describe how a master object will be translated to localized into a slave object, or specify values of a source language and a target language are not taught by the prior art of record. Dependent claims 43, 44, and 47 are particularly relevant to this subject matter.

Response to Arguments

37.   Applicant's arguments filed 07/03/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

38.   Regarding claims 26, 27, 30, 34, 35, 38, 41, and 42 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Challenger et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,216,212), Applicant generally states that Challenger fails to disclose the claimed abstraction layer, set of

object links, and/or set of project links. However, Examiner submits that such limitations are taught by the prior art, as stated in the Advisory Action mailed 06/12/06. Examiner submits that Challenger teaches an abstraction layer (see column 8, lines 10-22), object links (see column 14, lines 30-44), and as detailed above, in viewing the references in combination, Lakritz teaches the claimed project links (see column 10, lines 40-65). Although Applicant argues that "the claimed invention can provide a common access to objects that are in Windows, Unix, Apple and other proprietary formats using a consistent data organization format", such features are not explicitly recited in the claims. Applicant further asserts that Challenger does not teach "content that is purposely customized to differ from the source content". However, Examiner submits that Challenger reads on this limitation as presented, where Challenger disclosed modifying a target through object dependencies (see column 8, lines 37-46; column 13, lines 34-42).

39.   Additionally, Examiner submits that the claims are taught by Huynh et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,973,656) as detailed in the above rejections. Huynh clearly teaches the use of an API (see column 5, line 63 through column 6, line 30) and a target content object (see column 13, lines 27-33) as argued by Applicant.
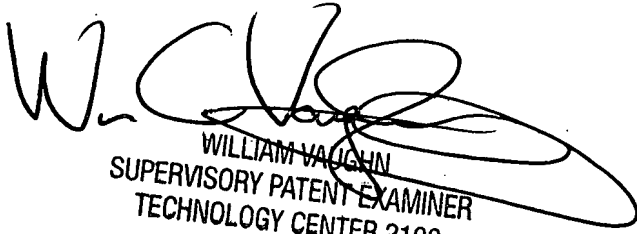
Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Joseph R. Maniwang whose telephone number is (571)

272-3928. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, William C. Vaughn can be reached on (571) 272-3922. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-

273-8300.

WILLIAM VAUGHN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

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JM